575 acting clubs, folkdancing and gymnastics, choirs
983 and orchestras are especially to be mentioned.

476 Co-operative movements have a very im-
• 241 portant place in Finnish society. According to ancient custom, the country people, after finishing the day's work in their own fields, join together to help those who are hampered by sickness or other debilitation to gather their grain or build their barns. Moreover, the farmers form co-operative units for buying machinery, for organizing the marketing of their products, etc. Some of these have dev-
[474] eloped into extremely large enterprises. In 1949 there were 5.066 co-operative units active within the farming population, with 1,020,000 members. The central organization for agricultural co-operatives is Pellervo-Seura, established in 1899.

established in 1899.

241 644 In agricultural politics the most important organization is Maataloustuottajain Keskusliitto [Central Union for Farmers] with all its various subdivisions, the aim of which is to convince the Diet and the Government to adopt economic measures favorable to the farming population. [471] As individual enterprise is traditionally respected in Finland, the State does not interfere much with agricultural production, however. The improvement of farming and the general living conditions in the countryside depend 241 575 largely upon individual initiative. To this end the farmers have established several societies; especially noticeable work in raising living standards and improving working conditions has been done by such women's organizations as the

1:Indiana U S-4, 5(no date)1955 EOl Finland EOl

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575 Martha Society and the Society of Agricultural Women.

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443 Co-operatives have an equally important role for the consumer, as demonstrated by nearly five thousand co-operative enterprises still active in the country. Some of them have members among certain groups of the population, for example the factory workers, and thus tend to have a certain political coloring. The number of stores operated by these several central organizations is extremely large. A co-operative store is a familiar sight on the Finnish landscape.

SOURCES

113 League of Nations. Finland. European conference on rural life 1939. Geneva, 1939. Pp. 59; illus.

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	Mill. marks	Percentage of output value
Metal industry	67.927	26.0
Stone, clay and glass industries	10,808	4.1
Chemical industry	8,979	3.5
Leather and rubber industries	30,176	11.6
Paper industry	41,652	16.0
Wood industry	38,866	14.9
Foodstuffs, beverage and tobacco industries	40,403	15.5
Power and electric plants, gas and water works	6,630	2.5
Printing industry	4,654	1.8
Other industries	133	0.1

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241 The productivity of agriculture in Finland is comparatively low, primarily because of the harsh climatic conditions. Especially after the

433 last war the loss of the Karelian territory--
●241 among the most fertile in Finland--the lack of labor power and fertilizer, and particularly unfavorable weather conditions played havoc with
231 agriculture. Livestock raising is not hampered by the climate to the same extent as is farming, and in pre-war years Finland was an important
433 exporter of dairy products. The following table
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241 shows the output of some agricultural products in 1936-39 and 1951 in mill. kgs. (+ = imports, - = exports).

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Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Potatoes	Butter	Cheese	Beef	Pork	Eggs
1936-1939, av.	210	353	189	754	1337	55	10	52	56	18
	+88	+45	+1	+11	+2	-15	-6	-1	-3	-8
1951	291	234	187	722	1210	58	15	69	55	15
	+190	+114	+6	+17	-	-8	-8	-	+1	+1

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241 Since the war agriculture and animal husbandry have improved considerably. This is shown, for example, in the increase in the number of tractors from the pre-war 3000 to 16,000 and of milking machines from a negligible number to over 3000. The terrain, however, limits the use of machinery in agriculture. Except for the Ostrobothnian coastal area there are no vast plains in Finland, but the fields are cleared out in

241 407 scattered patches among hills and forests. The farmers are usually quite eager to try new [476] machines and to improve their methods, and they form co-operative units for procuring tractors and other expensive equipment.

369 463 In 1940 the percentage of the non-independent population i. e. people depending on others for an income, as compared to the total number of people in each occupation was 39 per cent in the rural areas, 73 per cent in the cities. They were distributed among different occupations in the following way:

262 527 which are the favorite dessert all over Scandinavia.

439 262 241 As indicated in Subparagraph 1m, Finland is partly dependent on her imports for meeting the demand for cereals. In dairy products she is self-sufficient (before World War II she was even an exporter of these products), but, without fodder from abroad, the productivity of the dairy industry is bound to decline sharply. The cultivation of the sugar beet has greatly increased, but is still unable to meet native consumption. Other articles that must be imported 262 are fruits, coffee and tobacco. The forests of 245 Finland abound in wild berries, which bring a welcome variety to the diet, and currants, strawberries and raspberries are common in most gardens. But the only fruit tree that, at least occasionally, gives good crops in southern

1: Indiana U. S-4, 5(no date)1955 EO1 Finland EO1

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,

Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

●241 Agriculture in Finland is hampered by a hard climate and meager soil. The northern limits for cultivation of crops such as autumn and spring wheat, sugar beets, turnips, oats, rye, barley and potatoes cross the territory of Finland. In Sweden, for example, 80 per cent of the total crops are grown in regions farther south than the southernmost parts of Finland.

[423] The holdings in Finland are small in size, and as a whole farming is closely connected with livestock raising and forestry, both of which are

433 241 more profitable than the actual farming. The output of agriculture and its relation to real consumption is indicated in Subparagraph 1q, Public Welfare.[1] The loss of farmlands caused by the

[1] [see p. 303, cat 116-- Analyst]

433 war naturally resulted in a further decline in
●241 productivity. If the agricultural production of the years 1937-39 is represented as 100, that of the year 1945 was 63, of 1946 62, 1948 82, and 1951 90.

241 In the year 1941 there were altogether 347,420
423 holdings in Finland, of which 102,731 had less than one hectare (2.471 acres). Some 64,680 holdings were of a size from 1 to 3 hectares, 43,219 from 3 to 5 and 63,964 from 5 to 10 hectares.

241 The trend of agriculture during the time of
243 independence has been to adapt certain species of grain to withstand the harsh climatic conditions. This is especially true of the spring wheat, which during the thirties rose to an equal position with rye as the most important species of grain.

ooo The Finnish farmers are generally willing to

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TABLE 6.—*Hourly Wage Rates of Transportation Workers (Except Railways and Shipping) and Street-Railway Workers in Estonia, July 1937*

Occupation	Hourly wage rates (in senti)			
	Tallinn		Tartu	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bus drivers	43.1		34.0	
Bus conductors		22.9		18.7
Streetcars:				
Motormen	53.5			
Conductors	31.6	30.8		
Operators, 1-man cars	45.2			
Truck drivers	40.6			
Transport workers	30.5			
Port workers	64.0	35.8		
Warehouse workers	40.9	21.6		
Common laborers	31.8	26.0		

Wages in Finland [1]

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The labor legislation of Finland provides for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week for practically every branch of labor with the exception of shipping, household work, and agriculture.

A worker is entitled to a 4-day vacation with full pay after 6 months and to 7 days with full pay after 12 months. Full wages are also paid for December 6, the Finnish Independence Day.

A maximum of 350 hours of overtime per year may be worked by employees over 18 years of age. Time and a half is paid for the first 2 hours and double time for subsequent hours of overtime. Double time is paid for Sunday and holiday work.

AGRICULTURE

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Of the farm laborers paid by the year, over 80 percent receive board; the remainder, in addition to board, receive payment in kind as well as cash wages. Practically all the female workers belong to the latter group. Payment in kind consists chiefly of wearing apparel, but in some cases also food products, land for cultivating potatoes, and grazing rights. In table 7, payments in kind calculated at current prices, but not board, are included in the wages.

TABLE 7.—*Average Annual Wages of Farm Workers in Finland, by Sex, 1936–37 and 1937–38*

[Average exchange rate of markka in 1937 and May 1938=2.2 cents]

Occupation and sex	With board			Without board		
	1936–37	1937–38	Percent of increase	1936–37	1937–38	Percent of increase
Males:	*Markkas*	*Markkas*		*Markkas*	*Markkas*	
Foremen	6,590	7,466	13.7	11,016	13,037	9.4
Hired men	3,257	4,328	28.9	7,569	8,974	18.6
Females:						
Barn maids	4,090	4,899	19.8			
Maids	2,493	3,151	26.9			
Housekeepers	3,567	4,038	13.2			

[1] Report of B. Reath Riggs, American Consul at Helsinki.

2: Anonymous G-4, 5 (no date) 1939 RB1 Baltic Countries
Finland EO1

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The data contained in table 8 cover farm workers who are paid largely in kind, receiving in most cases lodgings, heat, light, and provisions, but not wearing apparel, as in the case of workers paid principally in money. The estimated value of payments in kind, as well as average annual total wages for these workers in 1936–37, are shown in the table.

TABLE 8.—*Average Annual Wages of Farm Workers in Finland, and Estimated Value of Payments in Kind, 1936 and 1937*

[Average exchange rate of markka in 1937 and May 1938=2.3 cents]

Occupation and sex	Average annual money wages of workers paid largely in kind			Average annual wages in 1936–37				
						Payments in kind		
	1936–37	1937–38	Percent of increase	Total	Cash	Lodgings, heat, and light	Other benefits	Total
Males:	*Markkas*	*Markkas*		*Markkas*	*Markkas*	*Markkas*	*Markkas*	*Markkas*
Foremen	6,974	7,540	8.1	13,502	6,974	7,804	4,634	6,528
Hired men	3,874	4,485	15.8	9,594	3,874	1,618	4,102	5,720
Females:								
Barn maids	5,543	6,296	13.6	8,921	5,543	1,138	2,240	3,378
Maids	3,639	4,152	14.4	6,675	3,639	823	2,233	3,046

Average payments in kind to farm workers in Finland in 1936–37 included grains, peas and potatoes, meats, salt herring, dairy products, salt, hay and straw, and the use of land to raise potatoes, etc. In all cases the quantities allowed to men were considerably higher than those for women.

In table 9 average daily wages for farm workers are shown. The month of February is taken as a basis for wages paid in the winter, and the month of July for wages paid in the summer. Most of the farm workers on a daily pay status receive board in addition to cash wages.

TABLE 9.—*Average Daily Wages of Farm Workers in Finland, 1936 and 1937*

[Average exchange rate of markka in 1936 and 1937=2.3 cents]

Daily wage—	1936		1937		Percent of increase	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
With board:	*Markkas*	*Markkas*	*Markkas*	*Markkas*		
Men	10.19	17.69	12.25	24.07	20.2	36.1
Women	7.92	10.70	8.96	14.15	13.1	32.2
Without board:						
Men	21.90	26.94	25.22	32.47	15.2	20.5
Women	15.85	17.33	15.44	20.27	11.5	17.0

LOGGING

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The logging industry in Finland is divided into 14 districts. For each of these districts, the Lumbering Wage Division of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works, in cooperation with employers and workers, fixes the daily wage standards to correspond with the